

REMARKS

The Office examined claims 1-19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 and rejected same. With this paper, claims 1, 7, 11, 13, 15-19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 are amended, claims 2-4, 8-10 and 14 are canceled, and new claims 38-42 are added. Claims 1, 5-7, 11-13, 15-19, 32, 34, and 36-42 are now pending. Entry of the amendment is respectfully requested. The Applicant believes no fee is due for newly added claims. However, the Office is authorized to charge the deposit account No.23-0442 should any deficiency in fees be discovered.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

In the Office Action, claims 1-2, 7-8, 11, 13-17, 19, 32, 34 and 36-37 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Oh-Yang *et al.* (US Patent 6,351,820, referred to as Oh-Yang hereinafter) in view of Khouli *et al.* (US Patent 6,308,278, referred to as Khouli hereinafter). Applicant's previous arguments in traversing the rejection were deemed not persuasive.

With this paper, independent claims 1, 7, 13, 16, 17, 19, 32, 34, 36 and 37 are amended. The limitations added into these claims include: 1) the interface comprises a command line and a data line; 2) the indication of mode change in the card is transmitted in such a manner that the logical state of the data line is set in a first state after receiving the command, and is set to a second state after the normal mode is in use; and 3) the mode change command comprises at least one bit and said bit indicates whether the mode change is from the dormant mode to the normal mode or *vice versa*. Support for the new limitation 3) in claims 1, 7, 13, 16, 17 and 19, "wherein said command is used for changing the mode of the card from the dormant mode to the normal mode or from the normal mode to the dormant mode, said command comprises at least one bit, said bit indicates whether the mode change is from the dormant mode to the normal mode or from the normal mode to the dormant mode," and support for new claims 38-42, can be

found on page 12, line 26 to page 13, line 2 of the originally filed specification (paragraph [0028] of the published application US 2004/0133818).

Oh-Yang teaches a card 10 that is connectable to a computer interface 80. The card has a normal state and a sleep state. The card comprises a drag and sleep (DnS) control circuit 20 that is capable of generating an interrupt signal to switch the card from the normal state to the sleep state and *vice versa*. Oh-Yang mentioned in col. 5, line 66 to col. 6, line 3 that, instead of physically plugging and unplugging the connector 24 for the DnS control circuit 20 to generate the interrupt signal, the computer system connected to the PC card may directly give commands to change the PC card into the sleep state or to resume the normal state. However, details of such a computer-controlled operation, such as how the mode change commands are transmitted to the card, and whether the card indicates to the computer system the mode of the card has been changed, are not given.

Therefore, Oh-Yang at least does not teach the card generating an indication related to the change in the mode of the card and transmits the indication to the computer.

The second reference, Khouli, teaches a computer that has a power management device to supply the computer and various peripheral devices connected to the computer a normal voltage or a standby voltage. The peripheral devices, which include keyboard, mouse, modem, LAN controller, monitor or display, are monitored by an I/O device of the computer. When the computer is in the power saving mode (i.e. the standby voltage is supplied), the I/O device detects any activity in the peripheral devices and generates a signal to wake up the computer (i.e. switch to normal voltage supply).

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that:

when the LAN controller is shifted to an active mode (e.g. wake up mode) from a non-active mode (e.g. stand by mode), a wake control signal, such as a system control interrupt (SCI) signal, is generated and transferred to the power management device to wake up the computer (Fig. 5 and col. 6, line 1-24), wherein the transferring of the SCI signal would obviously require the change of logical state in the signal line, because if there is no change in the logical state the power management device would not detect any signal to process. (Page 3, last paragraph of the Office Action)

Applicant respectfully submits that, first, Khouli in fact teaches the I/O device generates a control signal (such as a SCI signal) when a LAN controller activity is detected. This activity cannot be regarded as the LAN controller (which is similar to a card) switched from the standby mode to the wake up mode by a command from the computer, because at the time the controller detects the activity, the computer is not yet awake. The control signal is for waking up the computer and it is not a command from the computer. Second, the SCI signal is not an indication of mode change of the LAN controller, because Khouli only teaches that the computer has a power saving mode that supplies the standby voltage to the "specific wake devices" (col. 6, line 3). Any activity in these wake devices will cause the I/O device to output a wake control signal to return the normal power supply. Further, even if the SCI signal is an indication that the LAN controller has changed from the standby mode to the wake up mode, it is not transmitted in such a manner that "the logical state of the data line is set in a first state after receiving the command (there is no such command from the computer), and is set to a second state after the normal mode is in use."

Based on the above, Applicant believes that Oh-Yang and Khouli, either alone or in combination, do not teach all the limitations of the amended claim 1. Especially, neither Oh-Yang nor Khouli teaches the manner for indicating the mode change such that the logical state of the data line is set in a first state after receiving the command, and is set to a second state after the normal mode is in use. Therefore, the present invention, as claimed in claim 1, is not obvious over Oh-Yang in view of Khouli. Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC §103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

All other independent claims of the application are amended to include the patentable features as in claim 1. Therefore, these claims are patentable as well. Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claims 7, 13, 16, 17, 19, 32, 34, 36 and 37, as well as all dependent claims in the application, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the remaining claims in the application are allowable, and their passage to issue is earnestly solicited. Applicant's attorney urges the Examiner to call to discuss the present response if anything in the present response is unclear or unpersuasive.

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Date

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